

Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

SCIENCE

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1910

CONTENTS	
Conservation of the Purity of Soils in Cereal Cropping: Professor H. L. Bolley	529
The Fourth Conference of the International Union for Cooperation in Solar Research	541
Sessions of the International Commissions for Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Elec- tricity and Meteorology in Berlin: Dr. Frank H. Bigelow	54 6
Lectures on Public Health	549
Lowell Lectures	549
The Biological Building of the University of Wisconsin	550
Scientific Notes and News	550
University and Educational News	553
Discussion and Correspondence:— An Open Letter to Mr. Carnegie: Pro- FESSOR JOSEPH JASTROW. Men of Science and Practical Life: R. C. BENNER. The Reform of the Calendar: T. G. DABNEY	554
Scientific Books:— Merriam's The Dawn of the World: Dr. Edward Sapir. Armstrong on the Simple Carbohydrates and the Glucosides: Professor Lafayette B. Mendel. Lacroix's Mineralogie de la France et de ses Colonies: Waldemar T. Schaller	557
Scientific Journals and Articles	559
Notes on Meteorology and Climatology: Andrew H. Palmer	560
Publications on the Indians of the Northern Plains: DB. CLARK WISSLER	562
Discovery of Fossil Mammals in Cuba and their Great Geographical Importance: Dr. J. W. Spencer	564
Special Articles:— The Permeability and Cytolysis of Eggs: E. Newton Harvey. Comparative Analyses of Water from the Great Salt Lake: W. C. EBAUGH, WALLACE MACFARLANE. A Rare Fish from the New Jersey Coast: Pro- FESSOR RAYMOND C: OSBURN	565

MSS, intended for publication and books, etc., intended for review should be sent to the Editor of Science, Garrison-on-Hudson, N. Y.

CONSERVATION OF THE PURITY OF SOILS IN CEREAL CROPPING

This seems to be the day of "conservation." Having suddenly caught the idea that our natural resources are rapidly being wasted through careless methods, and largely because of the intense desire of our people to accumulate riches, many of the best minds are concentrating their efforts toward husbanding natural resources. With the rapid increase in population and the numerous new desires which go with civilization the drain upon natural resources becomes apparent to every one. Almost every magazine and daily paper bears a message upon some new phase of conservation: As the conservation of human health and energy, conservation of forests, mines and water power; and the essentials of soil fertility; and there are even those who are crying for the conservation of capital, perhaps not unwisely.

The greatest asset of the human race is the earth and its products, and it is a view of the necessity of conserving a certain feature of crop productivity of the soil that I wish to bring before you. While we all talk freely of conservation, it must be recognized that there is no feature of it that is easy to carry out in a theoretically correct manner. Human interests and human understandings are so diverse that what is fact to one man is theory to another. In dealing with so simple a matter as the cropping of the soil to a particular crop, it is only when a great majority of our best educated agriculturists agree upon a feature, that it seems possible to get it accepted by the farming public, and often then it is only a comparatively small